BY J. G. ROBL, U. S. COAST SURVEY. MARYLAND .- In the year 1632 King Charles I. gave a charter to Cecilius Calvert. Lord Baltimore, and granted to him a tract of land lying in that peninsula, between the ocean and Chesapeake bay, and round the northern extremities of that same bay, and ordered this land to be called Maryland, in honor to the Queen Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I. She was of the Cath-olic religion, like Lord Baltimore himself, and likewise the greater part of the settlers which he carried out. The name appears for the first time in the charter of Maryland

of the 20th June, 1632. I, is not quite impossible that Lord Baltimore and his associates, in proposing to the King that name, had also at the same time the old Spanish maps of North America before their eyes, on which Chesapeake bay is called St. Mary's bay, (Buhia de Santa Maria,) and that they had a desire to carry back to this bay that old and histori-cal name. This is, however, only my suggestion, and I cannot prove it. It may be a mere accident that the name Maria was as well in modern as in ancient times applied to the same regions. But what we call accident in history is often secretly linked together by an association of ideas

which escapes our research. I made this suggestion on a former occasion, where I, however, expressed my ideas perhaps a little too positively and in too summary a manner. A highly respected gentleman from Baltimore has blamed this with much justice in the Intelligencer of the 1st October. If he, however, should be of the opinion that the Calverts and their associates, and their Catholic missionaries, who explored and settled the territory of Maryland, thought, in giving this name, exclusively of the Queen Henrietta Maria, and not at all of the Holy Virgiu, then I believe he is not quite right in this. It was amongst Spaniards and French, and amongst all Catholic colonists and discoverers, very customary to yow a new country or place, to which they gave a name in honor of some person, at the same time to the protection of that Saint which bore the same name. They would, for instance, call a place named after Christopher Columbus, not "Christophoro," but Sr. Christophoro, because they thought at once as well of the man as of his protecting saint. That something similar was going on at the baptism of Maryland seems to me not unlikely, from the circumstance that the first principalsettlement of Maryland was called St. Mary, and that this settlement, as well as the surrounding country, is called still to this very

pointed out." VIRGINIA .- The coast of the country which we now name Virginia is said to have been known to the old Northmen. One of them, Gudleif Gudlaugsen, is said to have sailed in the year 1028 so far to the south. He is supposed to have called the country Huitramannaland, the Land of the Whitemen, which may be considered the oldest and first name under which these regions ever became known to the Europeans.

day by us Protestants St. Mary. The fact

that the old forgotten name Mary in later

times returned to the same regions appears

to me at all events to be one of the so called

"curious coincidents in history worthy to Le

The Spaniards, from 1520, included the land under the names of Terra ac Ayllon and Florida, and the French, from 1563, under the name of Nouvelle France. The English invented the name Virginia at first (1583) for the country lying round Pamlico and Albemarle Sound. They adopted this name, it is said, for two reasons: first, because it was discovered in the reign of their Virgin Queen, Elizabeth; and, second-"because the country seemed still to re tain the virgin purity and plenty of the first further than the St. Mary's river. creation, and the people there the primitive

They extended this name at once over a great part of the east coast, and particularly over the vicinity of Chesapeake bay, which was already discovered from the Roanoke tablished two provinces of Florida, "Last tor, while in the cars between Wilmington settlements, and which we see included un-

der the name of Virginia on the first map far north as the St. Mary's river, or about of Virginia, 1590. When, after 1606, the Chesapake Bay was better explored and settled, and when

it became the principal centre of the English settlements on the east coast, this re gion was par excellence called Virginia. sometimes New Virginia, whilst the former settlements and country round Albemarle Sound, Then forsaken, were sometimes (for instance, on a map of Capt. J. Smith) callmore a popular manner of denomination. The official or legal name of the country was, in the year 1606, by King James I, thus confined: He called Virginia, or the Virginian territory or coast, the whole east coast of North America, from the thirtyfourth to the forty fifth degree of northern latitude. This whole territory was divided by the royal patent into two parts, a northern and a southern. The southern commenced in the south at 84 deg. north latitude and ended in the north at about the 40 deg. north latitude. It was called the First Colony, or the Southern settlements in Virginia, or Virginia proper.

Authors and other private men took, however, the liberty to invent other names, according to their own taste, and tried to give them currency. So one author des-cribes, in the year 1609, the territory of our present Virginia under the name of Nova Britania. Another (Strachey, in the year 1612) calls it the Colony in Virginia Britania, (the Colony in Virginian Britany.) These names, however, remained only in the books.

When Capt. J. Smith and Prince Charles invented and introduced (1616) for Northern Virginia the new name of New England, the appellation Southern Virginia disappeared, and was changed to Virginia

By the separation of the Territories of Maryland, (1632,) of Corolana, (1629,) and of Carolina, (1663,) the name and province of Virginia lost a great deal of their former extension, and received at last their present limits, between 38 deg. and 36 1.2 deg. north latitude, so far as our coast is concerned. The changes of the boundaries towards the interior regions have no interest care, sir, you do not put the hay so high in here for us.

FLORIDA.-The name which the country to the north of Cuba had amongst the In dians of the Lucayan Islands was "Cautio," the signification of which is, as Herrera gives it, rather obsure.

The Spaniards heard this country "Cautio" already spoken of before they saw it. They heard also of the famous and fabulous

of the sixteenth century it is also called "Terra de Cuba," (the country of Cuba,) as if there were, 1, an island of Cuba, and, 2, a continent of Cuba.

When Ponce de Leon, in the spring of 1512, discovered this coast he gave to it the name of "Florida," (the florid.) from two reasons, as Herrera says-at first because the country presented a very flourishing and pleasant aspect, and then because he saw the coast at that festival-day which the Spaniards call "Pascua Florida," which corresponds to our Palm Sunday.

This name has since that time always renained to the large peniusular which we to this day call Florida, though the name was sometimes taken in different senses, and though sometimes there have been at empts made quite to do away with it. At first, so long as Florida was supposed

o be an island, the name had only a very limited application. When the Spaniards, after the year 1520, discovered however. the continuation of the coasts on both sides of Florida, they applied this name to the whole western half of North America, from he boundaries of Mexico and from Cape of Florida towards the north, in indefinitum. The so called "Government of Florida" was often given to different Spanish Governors within the said limits. The "Rio de las Palmas" (Palm river in Mexico) was the southwestern boundary of this Government. We see the name of Florida on many

maps, with large letters, written through the whole Mississippi valley, throughout the whole area of the United States; and even as late as the year 1723 the Spanish historian Barcia treated, in the work which he calls "The History of Florida," also of Canada, and even of the English expeditions for a discovery of the Northwest Passage. This latter passage the Spanish authors very often style "a Strait through

Herrera, however, already remarks that he name of Florida was taken in two senses; it had a more extensive and a narrower meaning. In the latter sense the peninsula was called "Florida par excellence." Some authors looked upon this peninsua only as upon a large tongue or promontory attached to the great Floridian conti-nent, and named it the "Promontory of Florida" (Promotorium Floridæ.) many old maps we see this name cover the whole peninsula.

Still other names for the whole penensua grew out, as it were, from its root or from s Southern point. At the time of the Spansh Governor Don Pedro Menendez, in the ear 1566, the Spaniards discovered near he Cape of Florida an Indian village called lequesta or Teguesta, also written Tegesta. This often spoken-of village the map-makers put down on their maps, and changed t to a "Provincia de Tegesta," (a province of Tegeste.) Some authors applied this name to the whole peninsula of Florida. Thus, for instance, did Laet, in his work as well as on his maps. (A. D. 1633.)

When the French discovered and settled the Mississippi valley and named it Louisiana, they extended this name and their pretensions as far as possible; and on one French map by Nic. de Fer, of the year 1713, we see the name "Peninsule de Lousiane" even given to our Peninsula of Florida. This was, however, only a single and unfortunate attempt, which had no further consequences either in geography or poli-

The Spaniards, on their side, gave not the Spaniards extended, before 1763, their on. Before he was sentenced he made a actual possession and government in Flori- strong appeal to the court for elemency, da towards the east not further than Mo that he was sorry for what he had done bile Bay and river, and to the north not

When, in the year 1763, the Floridas the French dominions east of the Mississippi, then the boundaries of the name Floriand West Florida." The first extended as and Chester. The conductor locked both the 31st degree of north latitude, and the Chester an officer was procured and Townlatter as far west as the Mississippi Delta, to the Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas.

In the year 1783 Great Britain retroceded the Floridas to Spain, and Spain at the same time received the possession of the whole of French Louisiana to the west of the Mississippi.

Now, for the first time, Spain held in ac tual possession all the shores of the Mexied Ould Virginia. This was, however, can Gulf, and all the countries lying around

> Spain adopted the English division in Eastern and Western Florida-Florida Oriental and Occidental-and retained also the extension of this name as far as the Mis-

sippi Delta.

The 31st degree of north latitude, which runs not much further than forty miles from the northern shores of the Mexican Gulf and is parallel to it, was agreed upon as the northern boundary of "the Floridas" towards the United States. So, since the year 1763, the name of Florida extended again over half the circuit of the shores of the Mexican Gulf.

But soon after the cession of Louisiana to the United States Florida was curtailed again. The United States claimed the western part of it as far east as Perdido river, received the possession of it in the year 1811, and joined it to their "Territory of Mississippi," and afterwards of "Ala-

Since this time (1811) the dominion of the name of Florida has not changed, though the so-called country changed, till 1821, its masters, when Spain ceded it to the United States. It was then at first called "the Territory of Florida," and since 1845 the State of Florida. But the limits remained (with some slight exceptions) unchanged-Perdido river in the west and St. Mary's river and the 310 N. L. in the north. The division into East and West Florida disappeared under the American Government

"Fred My LAMBS."-There was point in the quaint remark of a plain farmer to a somewhat transcendental preacher, "Take the rack the lambs cannot reach it."

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But," said a friend," you have sons big enough to earn something for you now. "The difficulty is they are too big to work," was the answer.

Well Said .- A contemporary says: "In fountain of youth of which the Indians had our opinion, the result of long experience a tradition, and which was called the foun- and observation, an editor of a newspaper tain of Bimini. From this fountain the may deserve far more credit for what he

THE MISERIES AND EFFECTS OF INTEM-PERANCE. - The following is the most graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperance that we have ever seen. It citizens of Portage county, Ohio, in a me-morial to the Legislature on the subject.

"And yet its march of ruin is onward still! It reaches abroad to others, invades the family and social circles, and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doating motherextinguishes natural affection, erases conjus gal love, blots out filial attachment, blight, parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fevers, feeds rheumatisms, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imparts pestilence, and embraces consumptions. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease, and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms-houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It contemns law, spurus order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler, the aliment of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, obligation, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, ncites the father to butcher his offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind his parricidal axe. It burns man, consumes woman, detests life, curses God, and despises Heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury-box, and stains the judicial ermine. It ribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endan gers our Government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, and, insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and

laughs at its ruin." A SECOND JACK SHEPPARD .- George W l'ownsend, who was sentenced to two years n the Delaware State prison, at New Castle, for robbing the post office at Wilming on, Del., has succeeded, as already stated n breaking jail again. This is the fourth ime he has escaped from this prison. The first time, while in prison waiting his trial, he broke jail and let out three other prisoners; on the same night there were some six or seven stores broken into in Wilmington. Shortly after this escape Townsend was recognised and arrested in Philadelphia. and a portion of the goods taken from the stores was found on his person; he also had on his person five pistols, heavily loaded, and a large dirk knife. In a few days after he was lodged in the old quarters he again escaped from his cell, and had reached the top of the wall, and was in the act of jumpup their pretensions to claim, under the ing down on the outside, when he was disname of Florida, much more than their covered by the sheriff, the sheriff fired at neighbors, the British, to the north, and the him, and he was captured. Shortly after French to the west, would allow them. But this second attempt to escape his trial came would reform, &c.

About a month after he was sentenced he made his third escape from the prison; were ceded to Great Britain, and also all this time he let out two other prisoners with him; and on this same night the postoffice at Wilmington was robbed. la were extended again. Great Britain estime he was recognised by the conducends of the car, and when they reached send was again arrested. One of the persons he had let out of prison, named "Ovshe was also arrested, Townsend was taken back to the prison, and this time, to make sure of him, he was put in double irons, which means handcuffs and hobbles or leg irons. He was locked in his cell and closely watched. Notwithstanding all this precaution, he again effected another and a fourth escape on Friday night last. This time he had filed or sawed off his handcuffs and leg-irons, and cutting a hole through the oak floor of his cell, he descended into a room below, from there he got into the prison yard, and then scaled the wall, which is about twenty feet high. His feats will rival those of Jack Sheppard or Sixteen String Jack. He is certainly the most successful jailbreaker this country has produced, and while he is now at large, will no doubt improve on his past experience. Townsend is a young man, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well and compactly built, light hair and complexion, and blue eyes .- Phil. Ledger.

'Some years ago,' writes a Southern correspondent, when a sermon was considered short that continued less than two hours. and 'meeting' often held till the small hours in the morning, three ministers of different denominations held a meeting together. It the more he drank the more firmly he was customary for every minister, after 'called,') and sat down. The third, who was thing is better applied to fruit trees. in favor of short sermons, arose and remarked, that he would follow the example of his brother; and he chose for his text; And they toiled all night, and caught no. John M'Neill: "A Highland soldier had his thing!' He rather 'had 'em!' - Knickerboc- arm so severely wounded that it was about

and buried, now let us have the "stated might be preserved. By her unremitting preaching of the gospel" once more-real care this was accomplished, and the poor gospel-not according to Kansas, but accor-soldier, on being asked what he felt towards Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. No more giving vent to his feelings was by kissing campaign documents in our pews-give us her shadow when it fell on his pillow as she the Bible, King James' version, just for a passed through the ward on her nightly novelty .- N. Y. Express.

An old widow, when her pastor said to

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. - We are inlebted to the Home Journal for the following free translation of a suggestive passage from "Les Femmes," a recently published is from the arguments advanced by certain work of Alphonse Karr. It contains a and sparkling as champagne." He decan but find it out:

"I called the other day upon a pretty woman, whom I found in a state of melancholy. 'I feel quite sad,' she said; 'I had been reading some fairy tales yesterday, and I dreamt, all last night, of those delightful godmothers who overwhelm you with precious gifts-such as Prince Lutin's cap of roses, which made him invisible—Prince Loulon's ring, which made him so charming that no woman could resist him; and I awoke quite discouraged to find myself once more fallen into the prose of actual life.' 'I see,' was my reply, 'you have not your eyes sufficiently about you. The prodigies you speak of are constantly being reproduced in our own time. You have only to tell the people who come to see you that you are niece, cousin, or god-daughter to a man in high office, and you will soon see how much beauty and wit the discovery will add to the stock of those gifts you already possess; you will see how much admiration and flattery will be lavished upon you. And, unlike the girls in the fairy tales, you will have no occasion to be really the goddaughter; to say that you are, will be suffi cient. I know a man who is a brute and a clown by birth and education-clumsily made, and as great a fool as it is possible to be. Well, when this fellow puts on his and esteems the blasphemer. It violates finger a certain ring, decorated with a large to law, or their consent to the same will be taken pebble, of the species they call diamond, he pro confesso. becomes witty, well-bred, handsome, and an scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It amusing companion-at least people regard him as such. Whenever I wish to make myself invisible, I have a certain old hat, rusty and napless, which I put on as Prince Lutin put on his cap of roses. To this I add a certain seedy paletot. Lo! and behold! I become immediately invisible. Not a being in the town sees, recognises, or speaks to me." THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FORE-

TOLD IN THE BIBLE.—This was the subject of a lecture, delivered by Mr. Pitts, in the Tabernacle, New York, recently. The lecture demonstrated that the rise of a great nationality was promised in an age of intelligence, energy and locomotion, and argued that this was not literally the restoration of the Jews, but the prophecy was realized in the political and religious organization of the United States. That this country arose with and where it was promised, at the end of 1,290 prophetic days from the destruction of Jerusalem, which period terminated on the 4th of July, 1776. He said that the land pictured in the prophecy of Daniel was to be inhabited by a people out of all nations; that it was to be ocated between two seas-the Eastern and Western-that its cities and villages should have neither walls nor gates, nor bars, and that it was to be first visited by the ships of Spain; that emigration should come for the freedom of worshipping God, and that it was to be a republic, and that this republic should be an epoch in the history of humanity, to learning, agriculture, commerce, and trade; that the United States was the stone kingdom promised by Daniel -the man child born of the Virgin Woman of the Wilderness-the land shadow. ing with wings. In fact, that this great country and Government was a child of Providence, and was nurtured and raised up as the model Government of the world o which the empires of the earth would finally conform. But before republicans became world wide, the great battle of civil and religious liberty on one side, and eccle-siastical despotism on the other, would come the fact that all the presumptive heirs at law of false, the speaker evidently placed his arguments clearly and logically before an appreciating audience.-New York paper.

A store was broken open one night, but, strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his brag of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Not at all surprising," said his neighbor; "the robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," continued the neighbor, "they found your ter Charley," was with him in the car, and goods marked up so high that they couldn't afford to take them."

A felon generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumbs. Sometimes on the end of a rope.

A St. Louis editor complains that the arrivals of their mails from the West are not half so regular as their robberies.

Admiral Lee, when only a post captain. being on board his ship one very rainy and stormy night, the officer of the watch came down to his cabin and said. "Sir, the sheet anchor is coming home." "Indeed," says the captain, "I think the sheet anchor is perfectly in the right of it. I don't know what in the devil would stay out such a stormy night as this."

A very corpulent traveller was riding through the city of Padua, and several of the inhabitants, noted for their wit, asked him why he carried his baggage before him? He replied-"Tis my custom when I go to a town full of thieves."

Never, perhaps, are children dearer to their parents than when, as at present, the price of bread and meat is excessive.

Somebody thinks that if nature had deigned a man to be a drunkard, she would have constructed him like a churg, so that would stand.

preaching, to 'call' for members. The first LEAF MANURE. -- If you have a large pile took for his text the words of Peter: 'I go of leaves, which you would convert into a fishing.' He preached about two hours; manure, adopt the following process; Slack then called for members, but received none, fresh lime with brine till it falls to a powand sat down. The second remarked that, der. Turn the leaves with a fork, and as he followed his brother, he would take sprinkle this powder evenly among them, the words following for his text: 'I also at the rate of four bushels to a cord of go with thee.' He likewise preached a long leaves. Turn the heap now and then, and discourse-called for members, (as it is you will soon have a noble manure. No-

The Shadow on the Pillow.—The following incident was communicated by Sir John M'Neill: "A Highland soldier had his arm so severely wounded that it was about and will give a bargain.

Also, my interest in 375 acres, known as Buzzard Roost—the location of a Depot of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad being at that place.

Aug 7 24 if WM LITTLEJOHN, JR. to be amputated, when Miss Nightingale requested the operation delayed, as she To THE CLERGY.-Fremont being dead thought that under careful nursing the arm ing to those true apostles of real freedom, his preserver, said that the only mode of

A punster at the point of death, being country to the north itself was sometimes called "Bimini." On some of the first maps puts in it."

A punster at the point of death, being advised to eat a piece of pullet, declined, "No, sir; I have a very good saying he feared it might "lay on his stom-

An editor down south bas been puffing up his well-water. He says: "O, such wa ter! Cooler than the breath of spring, clearer than crystal, pure as woman's heart, world of wisdom, if the reader's philosophy scends, however, from the highfalutin to the prosaic, when he remarks-"it is excellent to boil potatoes in!"

A Frenchman in Canada thus advertises his better half, who had left his bed and board:

my house-shant ax me-any man truss him on my name that's loss for you. Louis LA FLAMME.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. James McHugh, Appt. vs. Charles McHugh et

Summons in partition T appearing to my satisfaction that Charles Me-Hugh, Thomas McHugh, Wilson McHugh, Alexander McCarter, and Rebecca his wife, Stephen Sizemore, and Susan his wife, and John S. Brown, heirs and distributees at law of the Estate of Sarah McHugh, dee'd, reside from and without the fimits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they names of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they and each of them be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 24th day of January next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real Estate of Sarah McHugh, dec'd., consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of Land, more or less, lying on the waters of South Tyger River, in said District, bounded by lands of Dr. Wm. C. Kilgore, William Pearson and others, should not be sell, and the recommendation. Pearson and others, should not be sold, and the pro ceeds of the same ordered to be paid out according

Given under my hand and seal of office, 31st November, 1856. R. BOWDEN, o. s. D.

#### Real Estate for Sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. THE tract of LAND and PLANTATION of THE tract of DAND and Containing about 75 acres, more or less. One of the most beautiful and healthy locations in Spartanburg district. The place is substantially and conveniently improved, with all necessary building. It is well watered, and convenient out-lots for stock. The land lies on both sides of Tyger River, about one mile below Timmons' Old Field.

Dr. R. E. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, will give improved the stock of the stock of the stock.

information as regards the place. If not previously sold, it will be offered on Monday, the 1st day of December next, at public out-cry, at Spartanburg Court House. JOHN BOMAR, Ex'or.

### The State of South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY R. S. Woodruff, Ex'or, App't. vs. Rev. Gideor Woodruff, et al., dei'ts. Citation to Settlement.

TT having been shown to my satisfaction that Gidcon Woodruff, Ansos Woodruff, Nancy Trenster, and Ascenath Winn, detendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State: is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be an appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 29th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the estate of Samuel Woodrnff, dec'd., should not be finally settled, and the assets of the same ordered to be disposed of according to law or the Given under my hand and seal of office, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1856. R. BOWDEN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

al. defendants. Rule to appear, indentify kindred, show cau WHEREAS Wm. Buise, the Administrator of Enoch Buise, dec'd., has duly accounted before this Court upon a final settlement of the Es And whereas he has further filed his suggestion not been heard of for more than seven years p and praying that their distributive portions of estate of said dee'd, may be ordered into his hand estate of said dee'd, may be ordered into his hands as their next of kindred and only surviving heir at law of the said dee'd.: And on motion of Bobo, Edwards, & Carlisle, proper, it is ordered that James Buise, and Polly Buise, Jonathan Buise, John Buse, Nancy Buise, Nathaniel Buise, Elizabeth Jackson, John Brock, and Nancy his wife, defendants in the citation for his second and the citation for his second and the citation for his second. dants in the citation for letters of administration i this case, do appear before this Court, identify their kindred, and show cause why the prayer of the pe titioner, as set forth in his petition, should not be granted, within three months from the publication

of this rule, or the decree of this Court will be made final and absolute against them.

Given under my band and seal of the Court, the 22d day of Sept., 1856. R. BOWDEN, Oct. 2 32 12 0, s. p.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Holman R. & Willis Smith, Executors, Appls. vs.

Elizabeth Smith and others, defendants.

Citation to prove Holman Smith's estate settled.

WHEREAS it has appeared in evidence to my satisfaction that Charles Smith, Rice Smith, Edward Smith, Charles Patterson, and Nany his wife, Jacob A. Pugh and Lucy his wife, ears at law and legatees under the last will and testament of Holman Smith, dec'd., reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they be and appear at the Court of Or-dinary for said district, to be held at Spayanburg Court House, on the 2d day of January next, to ow cause, it any exist, why the estate of the said Holman Smith should not be finally settled, and e assets of the same ordered to be disposed of according to the provision of testator's will, or their

sonsent to the same will be entered of record.

## 1,075 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

I offer for Sale the Tract of LAND I now live on, containing 1,075 acres, lying in the upper part of Union District, three miles above Grindell's Shoals, on both sides of the road leading from Spartanburg to Yorkville, and adjoining lands of Wm. Lattlejohn, sr., Wm. Norris, D. Müchell, and others. There are about 120 acres of good bottom land, lying on Pacolet and Mill Creek, 52 acres first rate woodland; 200 acres somewhat acres first rate woodland; 200 acres somewhat worn; the bolunce fresh, and in a good state of cul-

hine and other necessary buildings.

These lands are well watered with good springs

and are healthy.

Those wishing to purchase lands in this country would do well to call and see, as I wish to go West,

## NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES V. TRIMMIER, Esq., late of Spartanburg District, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said deceased will present the me, properly authenticated.

W. H. TRIMMIER, Adm'rs. J. M. ELFORD,

Application for Charter.

ins for an act of incorporation. Aug. 14

# AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfamer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your Carmanuc Pills, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common esse, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Avra — Bir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Pena Railroad Co., says:

"Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., seys:

"Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."
The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your Cathabric Pills in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, coativeness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Pectoral as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"Acten. Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"Dn. J. C. Aure—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from

"Acton, Mc., Nov. 25, 1853.

"Da. J. C. Aven — Dear Sir; I have been afflicted fro "Dr. J. C. ATER — Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrotula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome

iong.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly baid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore "About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new persen.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude.

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL FRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Fills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme

to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

Anown, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your Crimbian Pactorial, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influence and Group by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your Catharire Plus have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it."

Yours respectfully.

"Senate Chamber, Obio, April 5th, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AVER — Honored Sir: I have made a ther ough trial of the Catharrie Pills, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism ander which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your Catharrie Pills. Yours with great respect, LUCIUS B. METCALP."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mas-FISHER & HEINITSH, Spartanburg JOHN L. YOUNG Unionville, and by Merchants and Druggists everywhere.
HAVILAND & HARRAL, Charleston,

WHOLESALE AGENTS. Carter's Spanish Mixture. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

The Best Alterative Known! NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT! intallible remedy for Serofula, King's Evi Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eraptions, Pumples or Pustules on the Face, Elotch-

Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tet-ter, Scald-head, Enfargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheam, Stubbern Ulcers, Syphi-litic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in

Life, or Impurity of Blood. This great alterative Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United Statee, who stily daily to the remarkable cures perform the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPAN-ISH MIXTURE." Neuraigia, Rheumatism, Serofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affection of the Kid ys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this inestimable

emedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has ye been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Diges Given under my hand and scal of office, 6th Oct., tion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the Skin R. BOWDEN, c. s. D. clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfecbled by disease or broken down by the ex-cesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

dicable, and whenever it has become known is egularly prescribed with the happiest effects. It vigorates the weak and debilitated, and imparts activity to the worn out frame, clears the skin, and caves the patient fresh and healthy; a single bottle this inestimable remedy is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence.

The large number of certificates which we have

received from persons from all parts of the United States is the best evidence that there is no humburg The Press, hotel keepers, magistrate physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonder-ial effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Call on the agent and get an Almanae, and read the details of astonishing cures performed by CAR-TER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, (IN MOST CASES WHERE EVERY THING ELSE HAD SIGNALLY PAILED.)
The limits of an advertisement will not admit their

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No. 304, Broadway, New York
To whom all orders must be addressed.
For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants in all parts of the United States and the Canadas, and by FISHER & HEINITSH, Spartanburg. JOHN L. YOUNG, Unionville.

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

month, and every day at \$2 per month.

Notice is hereby given that the Phliadelphia Baptist Church, Spartanburg district, will apply at the next session of the Legislature of South Careof injuries. For sale Wholesale and Retail, by Sept. 4 28 tf FISHER & HEINITSH.

### S. W. GLLILAND. GENERAL COMMISION AGENTA

NEWBERRY, S. C. RESPECTFULLY offess his services to all these who trade at Newberry, as their General Commission Agent, for the disposal of their Cotton and other produce. Will give his personal attention to Receiving, Selling. Storing or Shipping of Cotton and all kinds of produce intrusted to his

Having made arrangements with different Houses, he is now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Charleston.

Will also pay the highest market cash prices on delivery for all the Wheat, Flour, Corn and other produce that can be brought to this market for sale.

An experience of several years business at this An experience of several years business at this place, in all its various forms, induces him to believe that he can promote the increast of planters, and hopes by prompt attention to merit a liberal share of patronage. Charges for selling or shipping Cotton 25 cents per bale, all other transactions in accordance with custom. The best of references

Until the first of January next he may be found about the Store Room formerly occupied by Mesers.

about the Store Room.
W. G. & J. F. Glen.

S. T. AGNEW Newberry Court House,

Importer and Dealer

N HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GROCERIES GENER.
ALLY, DRY GOODS, HATS,
SHOES, AND CLOTHING, &C., &C.
BUYER OF COTTON

AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE,
as how in store one of the largest, and most varied.

AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE, has now in store one of the largest, and most varied Stock of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, iberal inducements which caunot fail to prove to their interest. I am always in the market for the purchase of COTTON and COUNTRY PRO-DUCE generally, and planters will find it generally to their interest, by calling on me before making

y to their interest, by Calling, their arrangements elsewhere. S. T. AGNEW, Importer of English Hardware.

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PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE COLUMBIA, S. C. He invites a special examination of the late parted improvements in Hallet, Davis & Co's cele-

orated Pianos. Every piano is guarantied. June 28 18 BOOKS! BOOKS!!



MIE subscribertakes this method to inform the citizens of the Village and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main-street poposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academies and common Engly. Schools. A large variety of

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embracing HISTORICAL, BIGGRAPHICAL GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, Poetical and Musical works, of various sizes and prices. Some light reading (in the way of Norels.)-

RUTH HALL, Panny Fern's writings; TOM JONES' COURTSHIP, &c. &c.

BLANK BOOKS. A number of HYMN BOOKS, used by the different denominations of Christians, together with a large assortment of

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ces from \$2.00 to \$10.00; small BIBLES, from cents to \$1,50 and \$2.00; TESTAMENTS om fifteen cents to \$1.90. PRAYER BOOKS, Also a variety of small religious books, toy books

A good lot of Poolseap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest

Black, Blue and Red Ink. NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

Between 500 and 1,000 acw pieces for the Pi-ano, from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the up-country. (We hope the la-dies will call and supply themselves.)

I have made permanent arrangements with sev-eral large Book Houses in Philadelphia and New York, to exchange my Music Work—the

## SOUTHERN HARMONY.

at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &c., at cash prices, nett. 1 will, therefore, be able to sell Books and Stationery lower than they have ever been seld in Spartanburg; and as I desire to do an entire sash I usiness, if the people will call with their mo-ney, I think they will be satisfied that they can buy Books, &c., from me, as cheap as they can (at re tail) in Columbia or Charleston.

RE CALL AND SEE. EN WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. P. S. If any person should call for a Book of Books, that I have not got, I will immediately or-

der them if they desire it.

N. B. The New Edition of the SOUTHERN HAR-MOEY, kept constantly on hand, wholesale and re-tail, at the CASH BOOK STORE.

IN EQUITY—Spartanburg. Dr. Benjamin Wofford and Ellen Hendrix, by her Guardian vs. Comfort Wofford, Eleanor

12

Wofford, Catharine Wofford, Eleanor
Wofford, Catharine Wofford, et. al.
Bill for Partition, &c.

I appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that
Jas. S. Wofford, Jeremiah Wofford, the heirs at
law of Nathaniel Wofford, dec'd., and the heirs at
law of John S. Wofford, dec'd., and J. J. Wofford, defendants in this care, are resident beyond the limits of this State: On motion of Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle, Comp. Sols: It is ordered that they appear and plead, answer or demur, to Comp. Bill, within three months from the date hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.
THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. z. s. p.

Com's Office, September 8, 1856 IN EQUITY-Spartanburg. Ambrose Watson and William Watson, vs. James

Watson, et al. Bill for Account, Relief, &c. In Obedience to an order of the Court of Equity
in this case, the creditors of the absent debtor.
AMES WATSON, one of the defendents, are
acreby notified to come in, present and verify their
temands before me, within three months from the

T OS. O. P. VERNON, c. z. s. p. Com's. Office, Aug. 13. Aug. 14 25 tf

The State of South Carolina, SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Henry Walden and wife, Applicants, vs. John W. Williams and others, Defendants, Summons and others, Defendants,
Summons in Partition.

It appearing to my satisfaction that John W.
Williams, Coleman Williams, Harrison Knight, and
wife Sally, M. C. Barry, and the heirs at law and
legal representatives of Andrew Williams, dec'd,
defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered

Albert Henderson,

Corner of Main and Church Streets.

Regular customers shaved twice a week at 75 teents per month, three times a week at \$1 per month, and every day at \$2 per month.

Sept. 11

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

K NOWN all over the World as one of the best Liniments in use for Rheumalism, Gont.

Liniments in use for Rheumalism, Gont.

Sept. 19

Out the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Conc. of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 12th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Conc. of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 12th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Conc. of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 12th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of this state: It is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Conc. of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 12th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Frederick Williams, deceased, consisting of this state: It is therefore and appear at the Conc. of Ordinary for said District, to be held and exceed the concentration of Ordinary for said District, to be held and exceed the concentration of Ordinary for said Distri

se, to the same will be taken pro confecto.
Given under my hand and seal of office, 2d September, 1856. R. BOWDEN, c. s. p.
September 4 28